THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 7838.

MORNING EDITION-WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1858.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NEW YORK CAVALS.

Report of the Canal Anditor on the Trade and Tournage of the Canala.

Cavar Imparament, Amary, Foc. 15, 1818.

The Auditor of the Canal Department, as required by matute, submits to the Legislature the amoust report of the tols; trade and tournage of the carain of this Slate during the season of navigation for the year 1857, and all the matters and statistics which are required to he presented to the Legislature, will be found fully and particularly set forth in the accompanying tables. The additional ables and comparative statements which will be found at the clear of the usual sensal statistical information reported to the Legislature, have been carefully compiled from official documents in possession of the anditor, is order to present in the same report, as far as was found practicable, a comprehensive view of the trade and too-age of the lines of communication between the great lakes and the Hudsen river and New York.

The whole amount of toll received is \$2,045,041

Which amount is composed as follows:

100 produces of the forest. 4475,552

Do. animais. 15,031

Do. vegetable food. 785,842

Do. other agricultural produces. 25,945

Do. manufactures. 10,971

Do. merobandise. 32,945

Do. other agricultural produces. 171,941

rufactures.... Total.

The value of such tonnage is as follows —
Products of the forest.
Products of animais. \$4,219,142
Vegetable food. 28,040,108
Other agricultural products. 698,119
Manufactures.

| 1,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,303 | 425,30

Decrease: 772 021
The decrease in lockages at Alexander's lock is 9,041. In flour and wheat comprised in the returns of vogetable food, there has been a decrease in tomage the past year of 18,017, and a decrease in tomage the past year of 18,017, and a decrease during the same period of 167,084 tons, and a decrease during the same period of 167,084 tons, and a decrease in tolks of \$192,478. Under the head of "Products of the forest," there was a decrease in tonange upon shingles, boards and scantling, as compared with 1870, of 98,635 tons, and a decrease in pot and pearl ashes of 7,753. Under the head of "other articles" there was an increase in tonage of mineral coal for the same period of 21,386 tons, and a decrease in sundries of 16,356 tons.

The interesting facts disclosed by the tables and statements hereto annexed, if fully recapitulated, would swell this analysis to an unusual extent.

this analysis to an unusual extent.

The Auditor deems it proper, however, to direct attention to the freight operations and business of the New York and Eric and New York Central Railroad lines, in connection with those of the canals during the past year; and with that view he has continued statement N. 47, so as to embrace the year 1857. This table was first introduced anto the statistical report from the Department made to the Legislature at the last session. The reasons for presenting these comparative results must be obvious.

It is not enough to show a large loss on the tolla, trade and tennage of the canals, without showing whence that less arises, if in our power to do it. Comparing this freight business of 1856 with 1857 and we have these regulates. this analysis to an unusual extent.

Aggregate of both. 821,201,327 767,623,496

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The difference less in mileage on the two raitreaks between 1856 and 1857 was only 17,217,098, while on the canals it was 167,288,757. The total of the raitread movement is nearly three-fourths of that on the canals. The fact disastrated by these comparisons will be seen in its full force when we remark that tolls on the canals, and freight on railroads are paid on the mileage, so that the total receipts depend more on the distances that freight is carried than the quantities, as will be seen by the following statement compiled from the same table:

1856. Tons moved I mile. Freight and tolks.

New York Cent. Railroad. 145,733,678

\$1,325,941

New York & Erie Failroad. 183,488,046

4,345,782

Totals. 921,201,207

2,866,385 2,985,697 2,547,438

1857. 3,64,661 1,857,451 62,05,105

The receipts of toil above given are upon the property carried on the canals, exclusive of the toils on beats and passengers, and the averages will depend upon the rates of toil charged and received, and the distance that property or freight is carried on the canals. The average of 1851 on the tonnage of 1857 would have given \$2.862,623.

94 of toils; an addition of nearly one million of dollars; or in other words, if the rate of toil and description of freight had been the same in both years, the State would have been a million of dollars better off than it now is upon the amount of business done on the canals.

But it is very apparent that the description of freight carried on the canals the last year was mostly of that character which pays the lowest rates of toil and has been such as would not bear the high price of railroad transportation.

the diversion of trade to other channels cutside of the State, but its effect was not only to easile a line of railreads subject to the payment of these tells to compete successfully with another line soon to be pet in operation, which was not under its charter compelled to pay canal tells an irreperty timint carry as freight, and to compete with the canals in their legitimate business. The tolks on the canals were not reduced in 1882 to prevent the diversion of trade to any other channel than the railroads within this State, and over which the Legislature at all times has held and can exert plenary authority.

the togerature at an times may held and can warr plenary authority.

The modification and the adjustment of the toils in 1820 and 1851 was with a view to retain the carrying trade on the canals, which was supposed to be acclusived by lines outsite of the State, and the increased traffic was such as to call loudly for a speedy enlargement and completion of the public works in order to be able to carry forward the masses of freight seeking transit through the State.

State.

It will be apparent by an examination of these tables and statements that very much of the rolling compact freight, paying the highest rates of tolls, has been diverted from the canals to other times of examportation, and that but very little of that description of freight and that which requires large space remains to the canals. In great but of freight carried on the canals the term was of that description which pays the lowest rates of coil. There is a small indrease or tomings on freight there is a small indrease or tomings on freight there is a loss in tolls compared with 1851 on those articles.

there is a loss in toils compared with 18th on those articles.

The toils on property classed as "products of animals," consisting of pork and beef in barrois, bacon, cheese, butter, land, tailow and lard oil, wool and hides, has tailon of \$90,657 since-1854, and have become nearly nominal. A reduction of tools on this class of freight would not it is believed diminish the aggregate amount of revenue.

The aggregate loss of toils on vegetable food and merchandiae amounting to over one million of dollars, during the last season of navigation, compared with 1851, is mainly attributable, though not entirely to diversion by the railroads and the reduction in the rates in 1852.

The difference in toil on flour slone between 1851 and 1857 is 1858, did, and this sum we can fairly set down as loss by railroad competition, except so far as the railroad returns show a less a unabor of tools of vegetable food carried in 1857 than in 1856. These two railroads carried only 35,411 than in 1856. These two railroads carried only 35,411 than less in 1857 than they did in 1859 of this case of these roads alone carried nearly 2,900,000 barrels in 1856.

The loss on merchandise cannot be entirely charged to

in 1856.

The loss on merchandisc cannot be entirely charged to competition, as the reduction of tells in 1852, on this class

competition, as the reduction of tolls in 1852, on this class of property paying 8 mills rates was 60 per cent, and on that paying 6 mills 20 per cent, and the average of this reduction was 39 16 per cent. The per cent of reduction in tolls on down freight was 4,515.

The Auditor is not forgain'd that due allowance must be made for the revulsions in trade, and the disturbances in financial matters, with which we were visited during the last acason; and that these have been more seriously fest in the canal than the railread traffic, he supposes there can be no doubt, after a full and careful examination of the results of the year; a business just closed.

be no doubt, after a full and careful examination of the results of the year's business just closed.

The fact, nevertheless, that the gross amount of tolks collected in 1857 is less than the receipts in 1843 cannot, it is believed, be overlooked, and it is hoped will lead to a careful and thorough examination in regard to the subject of our canni finances, and their adjustment to meet the demands upon them.

N. S. BENTON, Author.

The Management of the Public Markets.

A case recently came before Justice Waterbury, of the Jefferson Market Civil Court, in the course of which some facts relative to the management of the public markets were elicited. It appears that the owner of a stand in carpenter for work on a new house, which the carpenter had been for several years vainly endeavoring to collect. The creditor obtained a judgment and wished to be put in possession of the stand, in part payment for his debt. The case is not yet concluded. The only interesting part of it was a circumstantial statement of Mr. City inspector Mor-ton, showing the way in which the public markets are managed. Mr. Morton stated that, when, under a special act of the Legislature, he came in May last, to have the entire supervision of the markets, he found that under the old department of Streets and Lamps no record was kept of the occupants of the various stands, and the receipts from the markets were set down in a lump. The clerks of the markets then seemed to have entire control, and gave the use of stands to whom they pleased, at what rents they pleased, and in some cases, perhaps, without any rent a all. Mr. Morton says he undertook to correct this as far as he could. He established a book for the purpose of recording the names of all occupants of stands. In order to keep entire control of the market he gave a permit to cach occupant, revocable at the spector. This, he says, he found to give him to cach occupant, revocable at the spector. This, he says, he found to give him to stand was obtoxious, or did not pay his debts, or if there was a quarrel about the right to possess a stand, he could cite the parties before him and put the right party in possession. He says that in one case, where a party refused to pay what he deemed a just debt, he took he stand away, and gave it to the creditor as part reparation. He contends that he has the right to do this by the act of the Legislature, which give him the centrol, regulation and direction of the public markets. With regard to the practice of selling stands in well that these sales of stands are a means of defrauding the that these sales of stands are a means of defrauding the that these sales of stands are a means of defrauding the the twice, varies with the proprietor; one man of business boilt on which is sold. Of course, the value of a stand, in the view, varies with the proprietor; one man of business ability will make a stand worth a thousand dollars, while will be speculation in these stands, and heavily mounted with roses and other floorers. The coping was devel with roses and other floorers. The coping was develed in the last possible of the decrease the value to one hundred dollars, while will be speculation in these stands, and heavily mounted with roses and other floorers. The coping was develed in the last possible of the legislature, which give house the collin was closed and plazed in the house. The usual coremonies were conduced in the same, and the stard house. The usual coremonies were conducted in the same were defined and the submit of the proposition which is sold. Of course, the value of a stand, in the series of the l this view, varies with the proprietor; one man of business ability will make a stand worth a thousand dollars, while another will decrease the value to one hundred dollars. Of course there will be speculation in these stands, and there are men who make it a business to buy and sell them. The city, bowever, gets the rent of the stand, no matter how it is occupied. One man, of whom it had been alleged that he had made a fortune by selling stands in the Washington market, had in reality only crected stands, by permission of the City inspector, in a part of the market not before used. This spot was, in fact, used for depositing refuse. The speculator cleared this away, crected stalls, and while he took away a nuisance and brought additional revenue to the city, at the same time made a bandsome sum for his enterprise. This, Mr. Morton considers a legitimate business, and not defrauding the city. Where partice have by their business ability made a stand valuable, he does not think it right to tax him more for it, and if he wishes to sell it, will consent to the transfer. The highest rent that was now paid for the best stands was three dollars per week, and he was endeavoring to equalize the rents, as far as practicable. Mr. Morton says he has increased the rents from the markets, since last May, at least \$10.000, and will, if he is supported by the Common Council, increase the rents \$25,000.

APPLICATION OF THE STOCKHOLDERS FOR AN INJENCTION.

[From the Roston Advertiser, Feb. 15.]

A hearing was had yesterday forenoon on the application of the committee of stockholders, appointed to ask for
an injunction against the corporation. A temporary injunction was granted on the 5th inst., and this hearing was
on a question of appointing receivers.

W. R. P. Washburn and Charles P. Goodrich, for the
p titioners, urged the motion for receivers; suggesting the
names of Win. Appleton, F. B. Crowninshield, George H.
Kuhn, and B. F. Butler, Eags.
In addition, the petitioners ask that a master may be appointed by the receivers, and that an order may issue
directing that all claims be presented within a given time,
or else he debarred. B. F. Butler, for the directors of the
corporation, opposed this motion; the corporation was
able to pay its debts, and no order of limitation was nocessary.

The Corporation agreeded that it had no moves to appoint

corporation, opposed this motion; the corporation was able to pay its debts, and no order of limitation was no-cessary.

The Coart suggested that it had no power to appoint receivers under such a petition, until a decree of permanent injunction was issued; and no master could be appointed until that was done. Under this view, Mr. 1900l-rich moved that the permanent injunction be now decreed, and that the Coart allow the charge of the business to go to receivers and then to a master.

Mr. Brooks, for creditors representing over \$600,000 of claims, wheleal for delay; the creditors had had no sufficient notice of these proceedings, and he wished to abow that the propor place for this corporation was before the Court of insolvency. The Coart declined to listen to this petition, on the ground that delay just now was the worst thing that could happen to this corporation.

Mr. J. M. Howe, of the firm of Blake, Howe & Co., joined in the prayer for delay. He had coulded to him by various parties, claims to the amount of \$600,000, and instice demanded that these parties should have notice and a voice in these proceedings. R. S. Fay, Jr., also represented a large body of creatiors, who were in favor of immediate action.

The Court ordered that the corporation be distolved; that the temperary injunction be made perpetion, and as to the appointment of the receivers, it would reserve action until Thursday next, and in the meantime hear any suggestions from parties in interest.

Palture of the Ohio Canals.

The report of the Board of Public Works for the year 1857 shows that the canals of Ohio did not pay their expenses by \$9,224 46. They cost the State millions of dollars for their construction. The money expended on them was borrowed, and bends were issued, which impose a charge for interest amounting annually to \$81,2700.

The decline in the receipts from these public works has been gradually increasing for the past three years. In 1856, the receipts were \$468,831.96; in 1856, \$427,813.09; and in 1857, \$488,072.70—a falling off in three years of over one hundred and twenty theusand dollars. Bad as this show is, it is destined to be worse yet. The Ohio Janual says:—
"Should the courts decide that the canal contracts are legal and binding upon the State, \$50,000 a year, at least, in addition to the above commersion, would have to be put to the expense account, which is already some \$10,000 larger than the income."

The papers begin to talk of selling out the works. But they forget that it is nearly impossible to find a purchaser, and that if a company purchasing abould assume the debt, or any portion of it, it would be easy for a while, and that the dilaplicated works would be thrown back again upon the State.

City Intelligence.

Meeting of the Committee of the Calleo Ball. The semilemen composing the committee of the Calloo Hall assembled last evening at the residence of Mr. C. Godfrey Gunther, to settle up their accounts and for the transaction of unfinished business. Among those present were 2. Godfrey Gunther, Wm. H. Browne, Eq., H. J. Hart, Col. A. T. Voeburgh, C. V. Deforest, Dr. Jas. S. Scofield, Abram M. Beningen, E. P. Winans, Albert H. Nicolay, S. Lee Perkins, W. S. Esdale, Edwin Meredith and

It was found that the receipts altogether amount to over ve thousand deliars. The following, however, are the gures, from which it will be seen that over four thousand five hundred deliars have been realized in cash, calleo, calico dresses, and other articles of clothing for distribu-

Whereas, the Executive Committee of the late charity solr's have been informed, from time to time, of the uniform kindness, politeness and generoity with which members of their committee have been received by Mr bennett, of the New York Henato, therefore, be it. Received, Inat a vote of thanks be tendared to that gentleman as an acknowledgement of our appreciation of his valuable aid, &c., and that this resolution be recorded in the book of minutes kept by the secretary.

Resolved, That we return our sincere thanks to those editors of the New York press who have generously aided us in our benevolent enterprise, and that we abknowledge the obligation under which we labor for the reductions made in their bills for a twertising. To the following we are particularly indebted:

New York Dairy Hessato, for the whole amount of bill donated. New York Tribans, Times, Express, Sanday Despatch, Commercial Advertiser, New York Leader, Daily Sun, Sanday Milas-each one had of amount of bill donated.

Whereas, the brilliant success of our late solve was, on

mated.

Whereas, the brilliant success of our late soires was, in

Perkins, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the tnanks of the General and Executive
Committees are due and are hereby tendered to those
gentlemen, and that this vote of thanks be recorded in the
book of minutes kept by the Secretary, as an henorable
record of their good works in a nobic cause.

Resolved, That the hearty thanks of our committees are
due to C. Goffrey Gunther. Esq., for his generous hostiality freely extended to the committee during their labors, as well as for his untiring exertions to insure that
scomplete success which has crowned our efforts; and that
sichough our more intended association with him is about
to end, we shall ever bear in grateful remembrance his
henest, manly and liberal conduct throughout the affair
which has called us together.

Acknowledgments of donations from the Committee of
the Charity Soirée have been received from the following

Acknowledgments of donations from the Committee of the Charity Sciric have been received from the following benevolent societies and institutions, viz:—Woman's Hospital, Society for the Relief of Poor Widows with Small Children, Children's Aid Society, Industrial School, Pemale Protective Emigration Society, Jews' Hospital, New York Asylum for Lyingin Women, American Female Guardian Society, Ladies' Union Aid Society, Ladies of Dr. Chapin's church, Mr. Pease's Home of Industry, and Indies Home Missionary Society.

The donations in dresses, calico, flauncl, gingham, muslin, blankets, shoes, &c., are valued at \$1,000.

The Hunter Woods Benevolent Society, J. H. Hobart Ward, President, will receive the handsome sum of \$2,300. The Ball Committee have indvanced \$1,000 to this society, to enable its executive to beste bread takets at once.

Cortege of the Deceased.

The funeral of Mr. George H. Simonson, the victim of the recent homicide at the house of Mr. Story, in Pierrepent street, took place yesterday afternoon from his late residence, 177 Duffield street. Long before the hour appointed for the funeral thousands of persons had col lected in front of the house, and filled the street between Fulton avenue and Willoughby street. These did not appear to have been collected out of mere idle curio-ity, but evidently attended as a mark of respect to the de ceased. Among them were delegations from the Eastern district, others from the Western district, and quite a number of the "Sons of Malta," of which association the deceased was a member. The members of the Vigilance

After the corpes was placed in the hearse, the procession was formed, the right resting on Fulton avenue, as follows:—
The citizens, friends of the deceased; Committee of Vigilance and deputations from the Eastern and Western districts, as also from New York, formed six abreast, numbering some five hundred.

Carriage containing the physicians.
Carriage containing the following pail bearers:—
Heary Crummey, Walter Barre,
George Remson, Francis C. Kirby,
William Hynard, Theodore Newman,
Thomas A. Jerome, William W. Watsh.

Hearse.

Immediately after the hearse followed forty two carriages, filled with the intimate friends of the deceased, and who had been associated with the in business in his lifetime.

Ten private carriages closed the sad procession. The

main confined in the station house of the First precinct.

TO THE ROITOR OF THE HERALD.

BROOKLYN, Feb. 16, 1838.

I notice a communication in your paper of this day, signed by James Martin, Foreman of Rogne Company No. 8, in which he attempts to justify Fatrick Laily as the man who to state that this same James Martin was the man who inflicted the wounds upon me, and Fatrick Laily assaulted my friend who was with me, John Abby, by knocking him and bruising his face. By giving this an insertion you will oblige,

PETER O. BERTINE.

Gen. Wm. T. Haskell, of Tennessee, has again became deranged, and is now confined in the lunatic asylum at Bopkinsville, Ky. Gen. Harney, Col. Sumner, Captain R. C. Frum, U. S. A.: Captain McKinstry, U. S. N. and Isdy, are in Wash

Police Intelligence.

Knickerbocker Hall, corner of Twenty-third street and Eighth avenue, was the scene of a severe brush between a couple of the "fancy" and the police on Monday night. It appears, from the report made to the Deputy Saperiatendent yesterday morning, that there a ball going on in the premises when the row teok place. Some one entisket, when one or two members of the floor committee interfered, and tried to put the fellow out. Falling in the attempt, they called in poleoman Thomas, of the sixteenth precinct, when a regular recopt and touble ensued between the polloeman and a couple of the finery, named Jim Bugbes and Jee coburn, friends of the gontleman who was so anxious to dance without paying the piper. Thomas was severely handled, and it was not until assistance arrived from the station house that order could be restored. Hughes and Coburn were both arrested and looked up for the night, on charge of assaulting the polloeman: but their friend, whe got them into the difficulty, menaged to make good his escape. The prisoners were brought before Justice Keily, at the Jefferson Mirried Police Court, yesterday morning; when they were required, each, to find ball in the sum of \$1,000, to answer the charge preferred against them. ticket, when one or two members of the floor committee

CHARGE OF Samewon.-A telegraphic desputch was received at the office of the General Superintendent of Police on Monday night, from the Chief of Police at Reading Penn , to the effect that a person named John Long had decomped from that city where he stood charged with so duction under promise of marriage, and that it was be lieved he was secreted in New York. Policeman Ostranlieved he was secreted in New York. Policeman Outrander, of the detective force, was detailed to hunt up the accessed party, and to communicate with the authorities in Reading, should be be successful in arresting the fugitive. The various hetels were scarched, when it was disovered that Long was a guest at Lovejoy's. Arrangements were then made to effect the capture of the accessed, which finally resulted in his being arrested yesterday morning just as he was about leaving the hotel. The prisoner was immediately handed over to the custoday of Mr. John L. Morris, the Chief of Police of Reading, who had just arrived in this city for the purpose of aiding the police in the search. Long was taken back to Reading in the afternoon train.

Capture of Two Burgelans—As policeman Gerodett, of

CAPITIES OF Two BUILDIANS -As policeman Gerodett, of the Fourth precinct was patrolling his beat on Monday night, he discovered two fellows lurking about the grocery store of Thomas Underhill, No. 181 South street. ing that they intended making a raise he consealed himself among a lot of empty barrels on the opposite side of self among a lot of empty barrels on the opposite side of
the street and patiently watched the operations of the
pair. Scarcely has be been on the watch fitteen minutes,
when he observed the fellows hard at work breaking
into the store. Fifteen minutes more elapsed when they
were perceived couling out of the store with a large quantity of groceries in their possession. Gerodett immediately ran over and succeeded in capturing one of the
burghars named Patrick Nugent. The accomplice, John
Murphy, ran off, but he was subsequently arrested and
locked up in the Fourth precinct station house. The prisoners were brought before Justice Osborn at the Lower
Police Court yesterday, when they were committed for examination.

ALLEGED FRAUD UPON SEWING GIRLS.-A man named Joseph Stewart, of No. 100 Bayard street, was brought before the Mayor yesterday afternoon, on complaint of three young girls named Martha O'Neal, Jane Owens and Mary Fitzgeraid, who allege that Stewart defrauded them out of their hard earnings, they having been employed by him to make summer clothing, for which he refused to pay
them. It is also alleged that Stewart makes a practice to
employ girls to do the above work, and after they have
been with him a week or two he discharges them, saying
that their sewing is not good enough, and also refusing to
pay them for what work they have sone. A warrant for
his arrest was issued by the Mayor, and placed in the
hands of officer Van Aradale, who proceeded to the above
place, and arrested Stewart. The prisoner was brought
before the Mayor, who compelled him to pay each of the
girls a portion of the amount due them, and the balance as
soon as he received his money from a wholesale house for
whom he stated he was doing the work.

Arasser or Procurence.—Screenite Berney and Lynad

ARREST OF PROSTITUTES .- Sergeants Borney and Lynad principal streets where prestitutes travel, and to arrest all those acting in a disorderly manner or insulting persons passing by. They are, however, not to interfere with those who walk along peaceably and do not congregate on the by ways or use improper language. Three of the characters were arrested last night and locked up.

ARREST OF THURE MORE POLICY DEALERS.-Yesterday morning Abbott Smith, Thomas Kerrigan and C. Decker, were brought before the Mayor for selling policies. They were committed in default of \$500 bail each, to answer

Coroners' Office. THE CANAL STREET SHOOTING APPRAY --- ANTE-MOR-

TEM EXAMINATION.

Coroner Connery beld an auto-mortem examination in the case of James Duyckinck, foreman of Hook and Ladder Co. No. 4, who was so severely wounded while engaged in a difficulty with J. F. Budenkoff, constable of the Tenth ward, on Monday night, in the lager bier and billiard saloon of John Muller, No. 108 Canal street. The

was held at the Seventeenth precinct station house yester-day, upon the body of a woman named Eden Henderson,

FATAL VEHICLE CASUALTY .- Coroner Perry held an in

an inquest yesterday at the Fifteenth ward station house, upon the body of an unknown man, who was found in the Howeve, near Fifth street, at half-past seven o'clock on Housiay evening, by efficer Lyng, in a state of insensibility, and apparently having desirium tremens. He was at tenied by 1r. Jones, poleo surgeon, but died soon after wards. A post mortem examination in which to show that death resulted from apoplexy, and the jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts. Deceased appeared to be a German, and about forty years of age. He was bald headed and was dressed in a brown coat, striped rest, light brown pantaleons and glazed cap. The body will remain at the devibouse for identification.

Lent-The Fasting Season.

To day is Ash Wednesday, the first of Lent, the fasting on, which is duly observed by all good Roman Catholics, and for which the Episcopalians and other Christian sects have no little reverence, from the many religious associations connected with the season.

Lent is so called from the time of the year in which it is observed-the word, which is from the Saxon, signifying spring, but now used to signify the spring fast, which always begins so that it may end at Faster, to remind us of Christ's sufferings, which ended with his resurrection. The forty days are typical of the Saviour's abetinence in

It is remarkable that in all the theologies that have been bequeathed to us from the remote past, there is a provision for a fasting season at the commencement of the spring, and sometimes in the fall of the year. establishment of these fasts is undoubtedly feunded upon a rude knowledge of physicological laws, which prescribes abstinence at all times, but more especially when the seasons are about to change. Many persons are well aware of the beneficial effects of a few day's fasting, and there would be less call for cathartic medicine if that knowledge was more general. In olden times, when the appetites and passions of men were under less control than they are at present, the priests, who were also the physicians, found it convenient to make these periodical fasts a religious ceremonial, as only by that means could they induce their rude followers to give up their gluttony and preserve their health. We therefore find that these fasts come down to us clothed with a religious significance, and are intimately interwoven with the sacred tradition of many powerful sects. There are many curious old rites connected with Lent and with the carnival which immediately precedes it that are now entirely forgotten, and live only in the pages of some old monkish chronicle. Ash Wednesday is so called from the custom which used to prevail of the priests putting ashes upon the penitent's head, and saying the words:- "Memento, homo, quod pulvis es, et in pulver em recerteris."-"Remember, man, thou art dust, and palms consecrated twelve months before. In reference to this custom an old poet says:--

The Wednesday next, a solemne day, to church they early go,
To sponge out all the foolish deeds by them committed so.
They money give, and on their heddes the priests deth
ashes laye,
And with his holy water washeth all their sinnes away.

There is not much regard paid to Lent in this city. It is deemed unfashionable to give parties or to attend the Opera during the Lenten season; but these restrictions are evaded by various devices. As for the Opera, it seems as though the managers did not care for Lent, as we are now promised two at one time within a week after the operation Lent of the last month.

In the annexed lines Old Herrick gives his idea of the true way to keep Lent:-

is this a fast, to keep
The larder leane,
And cleane,
From fat of veales and sheep? Is it to quit the dish Of flesh, yet still To fill The platter high with fish? le it to fast an houre, Or rag'd to go, Or show A down-cast look and source? No; 'tis a fast to dole Thy sheaf of wheat, And meat, Unto the hungry soule.

It is to fast from strife, Vrom old debate, And hate; To circumcise thy life. To show a heart grief rent, To starve thy sin, Not bin; And that's to keep thy Lent.

And that's to keep thy Lent.

REGULATION OF LENT.

1. All the "week days" of Lent, from Ash Wednesday till Paster Sunday, are fast days of precept, on one meal, with the allowance of a moderate collation.

2. The precept of fasting implies also that of abstinence from the use of flesh meat. But, by dispensation, the use of flesh meat is allowed in this diocess at the principal meal on the Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays of Lent, from the first Sunday until Paim Sunday.

3. The use of flesh meat is not allowed on Thursday next, after Ash Wednesday.

4. The abstinence from flesh meat on Palm Sunday, which has hitherto been observed in this diocess, is, this year, dispensed with, so that, on that day, the faithful may parfake of animal food, as on any other day of the year on which abstinence from flesh meat is not commanded by some precept of the oburch.

5. Also, on the following Tuesday, although in Holy Week, the faithful are allowed, by dispensation, to use flesh meat at the principal meal. It is to be remarked, however, that on the Tuesday of Holy Week the fast is to be observed as on any other "week day" of that soleran time.

6. The use of meat is not allowed on any day in the flo-

however, that on the Tuesday of Holy Week the fast is to be observed as on any other "week day" of that selemn time.

6. The use of meat is not allowed on any day in the Holy Week—insmediately preceding Easter Sunday—except ing the two aforementioned ones.

7. There is neither fast nor absticence to be observed on Sunday or Lett.

8. It is not allowed to use fish with fiesh meat at the same meal.

9. There is no prohibition to use eggs, butter or choose, provided the rules of quantity prescribed by the fast be compiled with.

10. The church excuses from the obligation of fasting, (but not of abstinct ce from fiesh meat, except in special cares of sickness or the like,) the following classes of persons—First, the infirm; second, those whose duties are of an exhausting or laborious character; third, persons who are only attaining their growth; fourth, women in pregnancy or nursing infants; fifth, those who are enfectled by old age.

But these persons should be persuaded on just grounds that they are entitled to exemption from the precept, so that their not observing it may give no offence to their own conscience, nor scandal to their neighbor. For this purpose, if they have any doubt, they will do well to consult their spiritual director or their physician. They should, however, cherish the exterior spirit of this holy season the same as if they were able to comply with the exterior observance of fasting and mortification, spirit of sorrow and compunction for sin, a spirit of prayer and recollection. This is the duty of all, and without this the fast itself would be rejected by God.

The public religious exercises during Lent, in the churches of the city, to commence each evening at seven elocicies, will be:

On Monday, in the church of the Nativity.

On Thesday, in St. Barry's, Transfiguration, St. Vincent de Paul's (French), and Holy Cross.

On Wednesday, in St. Barry's, Transfiguration, St. Nicholas', Most Holy Redeemer, and Chaple of the Emmaculate Conception B. V. M.

Brooklyn City News.

morning a fire broke out in the first stery of No. 42 Pul-ton street, occupied by Messra. Baden & Reb as a shoe shop. Thence the dames extended throughout the building and adjoining house No. 44. The basement of both houses, with the greater portion of the upper part, was by John A. Van Ortwick as a carriage manufactory. The upper parts were occupied by Carl Koch, Jamb Bette, Mr. Heinrich and Mr. Baden. The occupants were aroused by the small state of the window, and were better the small surject occupant with their Heer. Mr. Koch and his wife jumped out of the window, and were both seriously injured. They were taken to the hospital. All the other occupants escaped uninjured. But buildings were burned down and contents destroyed. No. 49 was occupied by Wim. H. Kortion, barometer maker. Meszre. Thompson & Van Zandt, as a stove store, and Mr. Thomas Maber a family. No. 46 was occupied by Conrad Shaiter and Mrs. James Irvine. Nos. 40 and 46 were greatly damaged. The buildings were owned by the Gardier estate. Less \$9,000; insured for \$2,500 in the St. Mark's, Eins and Excelsion Companies. Mr. Van Ortwick lost \$5,000; insured for \$2,000 insured in the Pacific. Mr. Norton lost \$900; insured in the Fans. Mrs. Maher was insured for \$400 in the Hamilton. Mr. Hindersbeede lost \$4,000; insured at No. \$ Wall street. The fire is supposed to have been accidental. Insurances —9t. Mark's, \$2,600; Etna. \$2,500; Excelsion, \$2,600; Aster, \$1,000; Rutgers, \$1,000; Hamilton, \$100; Eins, \$500; Parelle, \$500; Mechanish, \$500; Data, \$1,500. R. Was reported that several horses were burned. but such is not the case.

The los Harver.—The annual gathering of ice from the sunken lots and low grounds in the Eastern district has been progressing with great vigor for the past two days. Hundreds of loads of this lithly stuff are being carried to New York, for various purposes. The water in some of these lots is singular, and of a yellow or green color, and the ice presents about the same appearance.

Naval Intelligence.

A detachment of marines, intended as a part of the guard of the United States steam frigate Niagara, arrived yesterday from Washington, and are now quartered in the Marine Parracks, Brooklyn, preparatory to their going Preparations are being made on board the Niagara to put her in commission immediately. She will hardly be ready though, before the lat of March next.

OUR RELATIONS WITH AFRICA.

Slavery and its Results in the New World.

African Labor and its Tropical Products.

THE SLAVE TRADE AND AFRICAN EMIGRATION. ITS SUPPRESSION OR REGULATION

Conduct of British Cruisers on the Coast o

Africa Towards American and Other Vessels. American and British Trade with Africa

Compared,

The increased commercial intercourse of the world to which steam navigation has contributed no small share, has, within the last quarter of a century. brought the character and resources of Africa more prominently into notice. The nature and character

of the population, of her soil and productions, have become better understood. In looking at the map of this vast quarter of the world, we find it divided near its centre by the Equator, with vast territories extending far to the north and south of it. We see it stretching from Cape Lagullas (Cape Needles), in south latitude 34 degrees 52 minutes, to Cape Blanco, opposite Sicily, in

north latitude 37 degrees 20 minutes -making a distance from one point to the other of about 5,000 man with nearly an equal extreme breadth. Its greatest eastern extension is found at Cape Guardafrie, in longitude 51 degrees 30 minutes 2 seconds and north latitude 11 degrees 50 minutes; and its most western projection, at Cape Verde in longitude 17 degrees 33 miastes, and north latitude 14 degrees 43 minutes. The whole area is estimated at little less than twelvemillions of square miles. The population of this vast continent has been estimated by Balbi at sixty millions, by Maltebrun at seventy millions, and by

the Wiemer Almanac at 101 millions.

The region of Africa more especially occupied by the negro race embraces a belt of country on each side of the Equator of about 15 to 18 degrees, and also includes the western and eastern coast, with the island of Madagascar. The mixed population of Egypt and Northern Africa, bordering on the Mediterranean, with that inhabiting the country near the Cape of Good Hope, although presenting many shades and varieties of the human family, are too well known to require any detailed notice. The negro race occupying the space above defined is most populous adjacent to the western coast, and from it the largest number of slaves have been drawn. It is this race who have for unknown centuries existed without change or progress; whose physical conformations comble them to live in torrid regions, and under the direction of the whites, to work beneath the burning rays of a tropical sun. While possessing, like the animals with which they are associated, powers of tropical endurance beyond any other race, they yet occupy the lowest round in the scale of human creation. They have not, in their native country, domesticated the elephant, like the Asiatics, nor have they been able to advance themselves in any arts or manufactures, and are without alphabets or literature of any sort. Hence the Congo negro of to-day on his native soil is about the same that he was three thousand years ago. His cruelty and barbarity in all that time have known no mitigation. Prisoners of war, if not sold or held in slavery, are mercilessly destroyed. Des potism with barbaric ferocity have swayed by turn the power of life and death alike over its subjects and its conquered enemies. For so many centuries they have thus lived, without fulfilling any useful pur

pose in the destiny of the world. brought by involuntarily service to perform a most important part in the civilization and progress of of cotton, sugar and coffee were vastly augmented, and Europeans and their descendants were better and more cheaply clothed, and supplied with better and cheaper sugar, coffee and rice. The results of their labor have been to quicken commerce over the world, to aid in swelling villages into cities, to extend improvements, and to give employment and bread to millions of whites, to enable the latter to make that gigantic progress on sea and on land, and to reach a stage of civilization they could not have attained in centuries, if ever, but for the co-opera of African labor in the tropical regions of the New

The existence of the negro is linked with the vi tality of tropical heat, and it is in such a condition that his highest usefulness as a laborer is atrace of elephants or tropical animals in cold north ern regions, and especially in such a climate as that of Canada, as that of the negro race. Were it not for fresh supplies, the remnant of blacks found in our large northern cities would in a generation or two become extinct. If American abolitionists possessed a single real spark of philanthropy they would join the English abelitionists, fit out vessels in the St. Lawrence, and send the blacks they steal from the South to Liberia. It is found that Paris from Africa, notwithstanding the great care taken of them, die in a year or so with regular tuber cular consumption; and that the supply can only be maintained by fresh importations. It is the same thing with the negro race; in high latitudes they are cut down by pneumonia, consumption and typhus fever, while their bodies are cast into the potters' fields of crowded Northern cities, unpitied amidst the false philanthropy of abolitionism that

If we estimate the negro race proper in Africa at about thirty millions, the whole transportation of slaves to the New World since the commencement of the slave trade has not probably exceeded eight and a half millions. Of these the United States only received about 375,000, the British West India Islands about 1,700,000, the Spanish and other West India Islands not over three millions. Brazil probably two and a balf millions, and all other points not over half a million; making a grand total of only about \$,375,000. Abolition writers have greatly over-estimated the number.

This abstraction from the population of negro land has not been materially felt by the race, which, notwithstanding this amount of forcible emigration, combined with their destructive wars, its numbers are now larger in Africa than they were when Las Cassas first suggested the employment of African labor in the New World, or the Portuguese commenced the slave traf fic in the sixteenth century.

The important work performed at the present day by African labor, in the arrangements of the civilized world, in the production of valuable articles of tropical growth, has greatly contributed to swell the volume of commerce and to extend far and wide the bounds of trade.

To make the benefits of this labor more apparent, we will proceed to give the facts which bear out our